The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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The Louisianian.

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HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS,
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PROSPECTUS OF THE Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—*felt to exist.* In the transition state *of our people*, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among our sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

130 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

BY HENRY AMES BLOOD.

Alas! alas! the Old Year lies dead!
And I am the Wind, the harper hoary,
That chanted his requiem over his head,
And told to the hills his sorrowful story.
Everything comes at last to an end;
But to die on the moor, without pillow or litter—
The desolate moor, with never a friend—
Not one, my God!—it is bitter! bitter!

Dead! dead! So! so! All over at last!
And he died of old age, as he said he should die,
With the poor old harper alone to cast
One glance on the spot where his ashes lie.
I leant o'er his vast and shadowy form,
And raised up his shaggy and grizzled head,
And felt if his grand old heart war warm;
But, alas! for my friend, he was dead! he was dead!

Oh! pity, pity! I am so blind,
So old and blind, that I scarcely know
What house this is, nor am able to find
A bit of a pathway here in the snow:
So blind that, although I anxiously peer
Full high and low through the shadows of night,
I can only just guess from the things that I hear
Which of your windows is now alight.

It is easy to see, it is easy to see
You do not love an old man like me;
It matters but little whom he implores—
On the poor old harper they shut their doors.
But I will not call you unkind in there,
For I know I am crabbed and old and Wheezy,
And I carry in with me too much cold air,
My cloak is so large and my cape is so breezy.

I know not whether you loved the Old Year,
But I know a poor harper who loved him more
Than even his own sweet harp, I fear,
Which he strikes in vain at your open-less door.
With the snow so white for his glistening shroud
And the night so black for his funeral pall;
Ah! me, that sorrow should not be loud,
Ah! me, that sorrow is not for all!

How well I remember the good Old Year
When, a barefooted boy, he sat under the pines,
This beautiful antique harp to hear,
As I grandly chanted mine ancient lines.
For, though I say it, this harp, I say,
Has more weird music about the strings
Than all the new-fangled things they play
In convent halls or the courts of kings.

Your pardon, good folk, for I never came here
To chant my own praise; but I came to lament
The loss of my friend, whom I held so dear,
And who carried my heart with him where he went.
Alas! alas! my old friend lies dead!
And I am the Wind, the harper hoary,
That chanted his requiem over his head,
And told to the hills his sorrowful story.

Gone! gone! forever and ever gone!
Would that I, too, might come to my rest!
But I cannot die—I must ever go on,
Weary and wildered, a thing unblest.
Hark! hear you not the voice of the sea,
Now shrill and loud, now soft and low?
It is calling to me! it is calling to me!
It says I must go—it says I must go.

[*Independent.*

—"I can marry any girl I please," said a young fellow, boastingly. "Very true," replied his waggish companion, "for you can't please any."

—A gentleman on taking a volume of Gibbon's Rome to be bound, was asked if he would have it bound in Russia. "Oh, no," he replied, "Russia is too far off. I will have it done here."

—The man who "couldn't stand it any longer," has taken a seat.

—An editor compliments a brother editor thus: "Mr. Brown is a clear thinker, a ready and vigorous writer, and a first-rate fellow to boot."

—It makes a great difference whether glasses are used over or under the nose.

—You're a queer chicken! as the hen said when she hatched out a duck.

—To keep water out, use pitch; to keep it in use a pitcher.

—For views on the Rhine—look into a pork barrel.

House Session Last Evening

Speaker Carter Unseated

A NEW SPEAKER ELECTED

HON. O. H. BREWSTER CHOSEN

REMARKS OF MR. BREWSTER

SPEECH OF T. GREEN DAVIDSON

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION INDORSED

William Vigers, Secretary, called the House to order at half-past four o'clock.

D. Cady Stanton moved that Thomas Green Davidson be elected temporary chairman. The motion was carried, and Mr. Davidson took his seat.

Mr. Davidson, upon taking the chair, said that he had consented to accept the position of temporarily presiding over the House, because it was manifest that villanous proceedings had been set on foot to defeat the expressed wishes of the majority of the House, and he had always been ready to lend a hand in suppressing violence and illegal measures, from whatever quarter they might issue. He declared that the action of the minority at the session at noon was illegal, and the measures pretended to have been enacted by them were illegal and without force, because of their utter illegability, etc.

Now the House is prepared to call the roll. Fifty-three members present, and a quorum.

The Speaker said the House was now ready to receive resolutions. A proclamation from the Governor was here read.

Mr. Kinsella and Mr. Waters here entered, adding two members to the list, making fifty-five in all.

Mr. Dewees then offered a resolution that the seats of the members from Cameron, Tangipahoa and Grant be declared vacant.

Mr. Stamps, of Jefferson, objected to ousting the member from Grant because he was colored.

Discussion here arose concerning this point, Mr. Carr taking the floor in support of it, Mr. Kenner against it.

The Speaker made a suggestion that he was opposed to unseating anybody without their being heard, and in this the Speaker was at once sustained unanimously by the House.

Mr. Ong, of St. Bernard, offered a resolution condemning the action of the members of the House, which had met at noon, denouncing their action as revolutionary, and as subversive of the government.

Mr. Kenner here made a sharp speech, supporting the resolutions, and denouncing in the strongest terms the action of the United States government in arresting the Governor and members of the Legislature, and denouncing the action of the minority in proceeding to attempt to legislate while the Governor and members of the House were in durance.

The resolutions of Mr. Ong were then put to a vote, and were carried unanimously.

Mr. Carr offered a resolution declaring that the office of Speaker be declared vacant, and that the House proceed to fill the same. His first motion was to declare all the offices of the House vacant, but be amended so as to include only the Speakership.

The roll being called on the passage of the above resolution, it was carried by fifty-four votes—unanimously.

Mr. Dewees here moved to go into an election for Speaker. The following were the nominees: Brewster, Garstkamp, Kenner, Brown, Davidson, D. W. C. Brown, J. W. Quinn, Worral and Waters. All withdrew their names except Brewster and Garstkamp. The roll being called, Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, received forty-seven votes and Mr. Garstkamp five; three votes scattering. Mr. Brewster was then elected unanimously, and escorted to the chair by Messrs. Cochrane and Carr.

Mr. Brewster then took the chair, and made a short, terse speech, saying he was for reform and the strictest economy. He came into the Speaker's seat entirely untrammeled, and he had made not a single promise. His aim would be to reduce the burden of taxation in the State. He urged upon the House to make a record that would reflect credit upon this session of the General Assembly, and one that their constituency would feel proud of, and that their children would not be ashamed of. He would not thank the House now, but if their record at the close of the session warranted it he would then thank them. The Speaker was now sworn in by the Hon. Thomas Green Davidson.

The last named then took the floor and spoke in defense of certain charges that had been made against him in the issuance of warrants by Dewees and Carr. He said that he was perfectly thunderstruck at the impudence of Carter as exhibited in his speech of yesterday. The charge that he (the speaker) belonged to Governor Warmoth was a lie. But between Gov. Warmoth and General Grant and the Custom-house, he was for Warmoth. He was no Republican, but a Democrat, and not a Democrat that could be bought by the Custom-house.—Those other Democrats who were being fed and slept and liquored on board of the Wilderness he had nothing to do with. He wanted to make a record before the people, and he was satisfied that the people would indorse no coalition with Grant.

A resolution was offered that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Governor and desire him to provide means to protect the Capitol and the members from violence and intimidation.

Mr. Stamps made a speech, saying that he had always been for Grant, but that if he discovered that the President indorsed the action of the United States commissioner in arresting himself and others, he would not be for him. He went on to denounce his arrest as the most high-handed outrage on record. Since he had been a freeman he had never felt so bad; never felt so degraded.

The previous question having been called, it was adopted unanimously, and, the yeas and nays being called, fifty-four members voted yeas.

Mr. Worrall, of Jefferson, then moved that the present officers of the House be confirmed in their places. The rules were not suspended.

Thomas Green Davidson here offered a resolution of confidence in the Governor, and indorsing his call for the extra session, and spoke in favor of the same.

The previous question was called, and the yeas and nays called, fifty-five members voting aye, the Chair asking to be allowed to vote.

Mr. Dewees moved as a substitute to the resolution of Mr. Worrall, concerning officers of the House, that the Sergeant-At-Arms, Chief Clerk and Minute Clerks be confirmed in their places.

Mr. Worral moved to include J. Pinckney Smith, Warrant Clerk, in the list of officers.

Laid upon the table.

The original amendment of Mr. Dewees was then adopted, with an amendment, including the Chief Enrolling Clerk.

Mr. Murray, of Orleans, here offered a resolution declaring the seat of George W. Carter, because of conduct unbecoming a Representative, etc., and for introducing armed men to deprive the majority of its fairly expressed will.

Roll called and the resolution carried by 49 to 5.

Resolution reconsidered and the reconsideration laid on the table.

Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, offered a resolution indorsing the action of the Governor in calling the extra session of the Senate for the election of a successor to the late Oscar J. Dunn, and indorsing the action of the Senate in electing the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback.

Carried.

Mr. Carr offered a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms take charge of the State House until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, until which time the House adjourned.

Carried.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

The members of the House, after adjournment, sent the following address to the executive:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, January 4, 1872.

To His Excellency H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana:

SIR—The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, lay before your excellency the following facts:

During the session of Jan. 3, 1872, a majority of the House evinced a disposition to displace the Speaker, George W. Carter. A motion to that effect was offered, but the Speaker refused to put the question. An appeal was taken from this ruling, but the Speaker refused to put the appeal to the House. A member then put the question and it was carried by a decided majority. But notwithstanding this fact the said Carter held possession of the chair, and although the House had ordered the hall to be cleared, he (Carter) called around him a number of men whom he had secreted in his room, in contempt of the order of the House.

A few minutes before the hour for convening the House to-day, eighteen members of the House, all belonging to the opposition against Speaker Carter, were arrested by deputy United States marshals and forcibly carried out of the State House upon groundless charges made by his friends and partisans. Deeming this a trick to obtain a majority of the House, enough members absented themselves to break a quorum. Notwithstanding this latter fact, the Speaker proceeded with the business of the House, contrary to the constitutional provisions binding the power of a less number than a quorum. He arbitrarily directed this minority, and caused the pretended expulsion of a number of the absent arrested members.

He assumed, among other things, that the House had clothed him with the power to appoint a large number of assistant sergeants-at-arms for the purpose of taking charge of the State, and preventing the ingress of the police thereto. For these and other misdemeanors Speaker Carter has been deposed and ejected from the House during the extraordinary session held under your proclamation of this date.

Apprehending that Carter and his partisans will attempt violence to regain his lost position, we demand of your Excellency, the chief executive officer of the State, that you take measures to prevent such attempt.

We state to your Excellency that we have no doubt of the power of the House to protect its members, but we feel it our duty to take this action in order to avoid riot and bloodshed.

D. A. Cochrane, Lafayette.
J. Darinsburg, Pointe Coupee.
H. C. Tounoir, Pointe Coupee.
A. Belot, Orleans.
Charles Abel, Bossier.
John Garstkamp, Jefferson.
W. B. Barrett, Orleans.
Henry Riley, St. James.
George Washington, Concordia.
Thomas Murray, Orleans.
Thomas D. Worrall, Jefferson.
O. H. Brewster, Ouachita.
A. W. Faulkner, Caldwell.
Emerson Bentley, St. Mary.
F. Marie, Terrebonne.
C. H. Verret, Terrebonne.
John H. Bowen, Orleans.
George Washington, Assumption.
W. C. Kinsella, Orleans.
W. R. Wheyland, Sabine.
E. W. Dewees, De Soto.
Mortimer Carr, De Soto.
P. Fontelieu, Vermilion.
T. G. Davidson, Livingston.
Henry L. Pond, East Feliciana.
John J. Barlow, West Feliciana.
Raford Blunt, Natchitoches.
O. H. Hempstead, Iberville.
Henry Demas, St. John the Baptist.
J. W. Quinn, Third Ward, Orleans.
P. Harper, St. Charles.
William Crawford, Rapides.
L. C. LaSalisbre, St. Martin.
W. D. Floyd, St. Helena.
Dewitt C. Brown, Ascension.
H. Mahoney, Plaquemines.
D. L. McFarland, St. Martin.
H. Raby, Natchitoches.
D. Cady Stanton, Bossier.
E. C. Morphy, Seventh Representative District, New Orleans.
C. F. Huston, East Feliciana.
E. Davis, Orleans.
C. W. Ringgold, Orleans.
J. Oplatek, Orleans.
Milton Morris, Ascension.
V. E. McCarthy, Sixth Representative District, New Orleans.
R. G. Gardner, Jefferson.
S. Marvin, Catahoula.
L. J. Sonez, Avoyelles.
George L. Smith, Caddo.
W. H. Waters, Orleans.
T. B. Stamps, Jefferson.
R. M. J. Kenner, Orleans.
David Young, Concordia.
Thomas Ong, St. Bernard.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January, 4, 1872.

To the People of the State of Louisiana:

Whereas, a conspiracy has developed itself in our midst, threatening the complete overthrow of the government by illegal and revolutionary means, shown by the arrest of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and members of the Senate and House of Representatives, at the moment of assembling, by the United States Marshal, on writs of a United States Commissioner, upon false and frivolous charges; and,

Whereas, during the absence of a large number of the House of Representatives so arrested, an effort was made by the remaining members—less than a quorum being present—to declare the seats of a number of the absent members vacant, and the substitution of other persons in their stead; and

Whereas, such proceedings endanger the peace, order and liberty of the people and threaten the overthrow of popular government; and

Whereas, I have been requested by a committee appointed by and in behalf of the House of Representatives, and in a petition signed by fifty-five members, they being three more than a majority of the body, to take immediate steps toward the protection and security of the members, in their deliberations and enactments;

Now, therefore, I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and laws of this State, do hereby caution the law-abiding people of the State to refrain from giving countenance or support to any measure looking to the subversion of the State government.

And I do further call upon all good citizens of the State to refrain from participating in, or encouraging by their presence, any movement that has for its object the overthrow of the State government and the substitution therefor of martial law, but to pursue their usual peaceable avocations, and to discourage any excitement or disorder among the people. The State is amply able to protect its own citizens, and the authority vested in me by the constitution and laws of the State will be used to its fullest extent for the protection of the General Assembly and the security of the lives and property of all the citizens of the commonwealth.

Done at the city of New Orleans, this fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

By the Governor:

H. C. WARMOTH.

J. W. FAIRFAX,
Assistant Secretary of State.

—A Western editor wishes to know whether the law recently enacted against the carrying of deadly weapons applies to doctors who carry pills in their pocket.

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One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

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☞ Funeral [illegible] at short notice and [illegible] manner.

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O. B. BOUDEZ,
3m New Orleans, Dec. 13, 1871.

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17.....CHARTRES STREET.....17
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Curtain and Upholsterers' Material
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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

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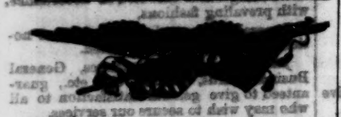
SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1872.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

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☞More important engagements demanding the monopoly of the time of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, the manager of this paper hitherto, he is compelled to retire from active participation in the work of the LOUISIANIAN. The conduct of the business portion of our journal has devolved on another, and having secured the services of Mr. JOHN C. MCLEON, this gentleman will henceforward be our special agent in this city to solicit subscriptions, enter into contracts and receive amounts due our paper.

☞When Carter packed his room with twenty armed men who, in the midst of a session rushed out on the stand and drew their pistols in the House, what was that but violence? When he marches about the streets accompanied with twenty armed men, what is that but violence? When he calls his body of secret armed supporters through the papers, and when they throng about the corner of Dryades and Canal waiting an opportunity for bloodshed, what was that but violence? Inciting it, aiding it; it is only from the *coolness* of the true Republicans he gets no violence.

☞The Companies of the Louisiana State Militia which have been called into active service during the past two days, have performed their onerous duties with a prompt cheerfulness which entitles them to special mention.

☞We acknowledge with much pleasure the receipt of an invitation to dine with the veterans of 1814-15 at Economy Hall, on January 8, 1872.

THE CUSTOMHOUSE AGAIN.

One of the most unparalelled, unprovoked and irreparable outrages upon free institutions ever perpetrated upon a Republican community, occurred at the Mechanics' Institute—the temporary State House of Louisiana—on Thursday, the fifth of January.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, a large number of Senators, and a sufficient number of the members of the House of Representatives to suit the vile purposes of the Republican disorganizers of this State, were arrested and dragged before a United States Commissioner to give bonds for the keeping of the peace, in the absence of any indication of the possibility of its violation. These gentlemen were arrested under a clause of the enforcement act, charging them with a design of ousting the Speaker of the House by force, in face of the fact that the Louisiana Legislature possesses a clear Republican majority of three to one against the Democrats.

Had there been party discipline, party fidelity and patriotism sufficient among the Federal appointees to have secured a proper estimate of the electoral vote of each State in choosing the candidate of our party for the next Presidental election, there would have occurred some such reflections as these:

First of all, can we afford to repudiate Republicans for the sake of temporary alliance with Democrats under the consciousness that the Democrat, like the Christian, feels that "he who taketh care not of his own household is worse than an infidel," and with the knowledge that the Democracy never wins an enemy but to destroy it?

Secondly, can Republicans afford to invoke the agency of an enforcement act, intended to protect human life and to perpetuate the revivifying influence of Republican rule to break up the Republican party itself and to work a revolution in all that concerns, the social, the commercial and the political life of a State. Especially when they know that the chagrin of military and political defeat though worn out among the upper is still working among the lower classes of every democratic community and only awaits the accidental torch of partizan dissension upon our side to set things all aflame?

Thirdly, can doubtful combinations secure the results we need? We need quiet. We need the presence of capital, we need a realization of the sacredness of human life, we need a recognition of commanding abilities, we need an established and abiding faith in the power of our institutions, we need a conciousness that our institutions are able to bear the weight of all those who cast themselves upon them, we need a belief in the honesty, patriotism and local pride possible to be held by those who have differed from us in regard to the divinity of our late institution and who may repudiate the proscriptions which are now upheld; and to this end the colored people have gladly recognized the man who has put more colored men in important positions, and filled more places with white men for whom they have asked than any Southern Governor whatever. Nothing but positive devotion can secure these.

In this view it is important to consider the interests involved in the contest so unnecessarily forced upon us by the Customhouse ring.

They have seduced some colored men from their natural allegiance to the Republican party, and by intimidation, or bribery, or by misplaced zeal on the part of some of our own race, they have exhibited the lamentable spectacle of dragging off to jail, those who were legally elected by a majority of their own color, amid Democratic grins and jeers showing themselves in expressing like these: "That nigger is in his right place now, he had no business here at first."

This is a fierce implacable, although unnecessary fight, and upon the head of the guilty rests the consequences. So far we, as supporters of the State Administration may say, we "could do no otherwise, so help us God."

Genuine imperialism may challenge the admiration of those whose moral instincts or whose political training may lead them in the pathway of an honest subserviency, but this bastard imperialism born of the New Orleans Customhouse and nursed by the Democracy is too great a monster to be looked upon with complacency even by the worst despotisms of Europe.

The fawning of place-holders, the eargerness of office-seekers, the unscrupulousness of retainers, the madness of political aspirants, have combined to besmear the prestige of a victorious party on the one side, and to sap the consistency, to rotten the future of an historical party on the other.

Fearful of republican strength and anxious for democratic support the Customhouse wing have repudiated the ablest leader in what they call their own party, and accepted the leadership of the ablest man among our opponents George W. Carter—a man who has by dabbling in three professions, the ministry, the military and politics adopted the chamelion habit of taking his color from whatever he lies upon and with this incubus upon free institutions they have hoped to crush even into extinguishment the superstructure reared by a sagacious and patriotic congress.

If either morals or politics has come to that low ebb, when they cannot throw off the poison of inoculation, or the stench of effeteness, the corruptionists, the tricksters and the thugs which have manifested themselves in these latter days, then the people may as well accept the aphorism of another and apply it and say: They have made a wilderness and call it peace. For capital, which is always sensitive, enterprising men, who have always something at stake, and labor, which is always apprehensive of danger, will take their flight from the locality where United States soldiers join in intimidating private citizens, where United States bayonets cast forth the gleams of terror and illegal processes are resorted to to clog the wheels of State, to paralyse business and to chill the warmest relations of social life.

THE WILDERNESS AND HER CREW.

On the assembling of the Senate yesterday, a telegram from the Secretary of the Treasury was read by the Lieutenant Governor, ordering the United States Revenue Cutter WILDERNESS to report at New Orleans without delay. In view of this fact, we may join in the sound old Methodist hymn:

Come out of the wilderness,
Come out of the wilderness,
And read your titles clear.

A quorum in the Senate is now certain.

BE OF GOOD CHEER.

We beseech our friends to "Be of Good Cheer." Law and order must and shall prevail. Carters crew in the "Gem" saloon are defended by the original Ku-Klux who see in this body the Rump of the Legislature, the only means they have to remove the chiefs of the Republican party, that have led the hosts to victory. What we said some time ago is proved. That Carter intended a coalition with the Democrats to turn over the State to their possession. The men who if they did not actuate, defended the riot of 1866 were all present in front of the Gem Saloon yesterday, and with commissions as deputy marshals in their pockets swearing towards open violence.

THE LEGISLATURE.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGES.

Review of the Week.

When Monday morning last ushered in the new year, the community calming reposing in security, the majority of the Legislature waiting the appointed hour for them to assemble, little dreamed of the existence and ripening of a fiendish plot which was to produce in New Orleans, in Louisiana and over this country the profoundest sensations, and to stir to their depths the hearts and souls of men interested in the preservation of peace and the establishment and perpetuity of constitutional government among us.

The hour for assembling the Legislature had not arrived before it was discovered in the absence of many of the Senate members that a scheme was in process to defeat the formation of a quorum in that body. At the appointed hour the apprehensions were realized; and for this entire week this unheard of, this disgraceful and humiliating spectacle has been witnessed at the State House. And where are these delinquent Senators skulking? Knowing the Constitutional provision to compel their attendance to discharge the important duties they are sworn to perform, they have been permitted to take shelter from the reach and enforcement of law, on board of the United States Revenue cutter WILDERNESS, and to cruise up and down the river opposite the city, in defiance of authority. The House of Representatives met and for two days the absolute sense of the House could not be elicited. On Wednesday however an unquestionable majority of the House determined to remove the Speaker, but postponed *expulsion* on the distinct promise, that he would *resign* the next morning. The next morning, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, writs of arrest were underlying and frivolous pretences obtained from a United States Court, to imprison the Governor Lieutenant Governor and about twenty members of the House, for the sole, and infamous purpose of breaking the majority and allowing the minority to rule the House. This was developed by the fact, that no sooner were members arrested, taken out of their seats in the House, CONTRARY TO THE CONSTITUTION, and conducted to the Customhouse, than the temporary and fraudulent majority proceeded summarily, without trial and without a quorum, to declare the seats of the arrested members vacant. The U. S. Court before whom they were taken immediately bailed all the arrested parties but too late to restore them to their seats.

Under apprehension of the grave and revolutionary aspect of affairs, this majority assembled in the afternoon in the State House and appealed to the Governor for interference and protection. In response Governor Warmoth rose to the level of the encounter and exerting the puissance of the Government, threw around the members that protecting arm which is provided for such emergencies. Determined not to yield to a lawful majority, nor yet to bow to the majesty of law properly invoked and judiciously exerted, this recalcitrant crew betook themselves over a coffee-house, and with effrontery only paralelled by their vile designs, proceeded to call themselves a House of Representatives; and in further violation of all right and justice, again procured tools to swear false before the U. S. Court so as to re-arrest the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and nearly all the Representatives, and thus again give them the appearance of a majority, NOT POSSIBLE TO BE OBTAINED without the enactment of such stupendous frauds. And thus has the work of mischief and disorganization been going on. The number that compose this cabal is made up of colored and white Republicans and Democrats. The Democrats have avowed their design at the present time to be the repeal of the election, constabulary, police and printing acts. The designs of the others must of course be to aid them in doing it.

But it must be apparent to all that this is not the real design of the faction. The denunciation of Governor Warmoth, the cruel and unscrupulous hostility to Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, and the malignant efforts to remove them both from office, and place Carter in the Governor's chair and God knows who in Mr. Pinchback's place, reveal a design to overthrow Republicanism and to substitute it by a mongrel combination which must inevitably result in the ascendancy of Democracy.

But at the time of writing we have the strongest hopes that this scheme will be defeated. That the firm stand of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and the majority of the House of Representatives, coupled with the restraint of the Federal Courts within the sphere of their legitimate duties, will restore order, and procure the attendance of the legal Legislature to the duties which imperatively demand their heed.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.

When in July last the authoratative force of a great enactment passed by the United States Congress, was turned against the citizens of the State of Louisiana in a time of profound peace, and the aid of United States soldiers, armed with United States bayonets, was invoked to prevent the legal assembling of a properly elected constituency to a State Convention, our citizens were at once astounded, indignant and disgusted at such a stretch of power.

But we have to record a greater display of recklessness, and a more tremendous outrage upon Republicanism in the acts recently perpetrated by Messrs. Packard, Carter and Lowell under the pretended sanction of United States authority, when they arrested the legally elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor of our State, and such Senators and Representstives as had become distinguished for their Republicanism, and by this means broke up a reconstructed legislature, at the behest of Democratic allies, and removed members from their seats, elected by overwhelming majorities only to place pretenders in their stead who had never even stood a political contest on our side.

For four days the disorganizers have prevented the assembling of a quorum in the Senate, and feasted the recusant Senators on green turtle, green seal and greenbacks in the cabin of the United States Cutter, "WILDERNESS," under the direction of an unscrupulous leadership, and with the sanction of a Democratic following, who at last by the unpardonable sin of political bolting have tried to set up a separate Legislature.

Whatever might have been the pretended short comings of Gov. Warmoth, and whatever might have been the pretended illegalities of Lieut. Gov. Pinchback's election, no greater proof can be shown of the violation of the peoples will, no greater evidence of the repudiation of the people's choice than the attempt to establish a separate Legislature on the part of one who boasts that he took two States out of the Union, and who during all the leniency of reconstruction has never done one act to keep a single State in it.

We appeal to those States who cannot possibly be the victims of perverted Ku-Klux law, and demand the cooperation of those members of Congress who are in favor of the perpetuity of Republican institutions to save the State of Louisiana from further partizan outrages and despotic measures. For if this thing is to continue the old boast of Toombs that he would call the roll of his slaves under the monument of Bunker Hill will be realized in a more disastrous sense by the linking of Louisiana and Massachusetts, to the car of an imperial authority, sanctioned by United States officials, and led by the purposes of a centralized despotism which will laugh to scorn the sufferings of our people in the great contest, making impossible a great victory over the unscrupulous foe which now confronts us, and those dastardly combinations which are against us on our own side.

The defeats which we have suffered in Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama are sufficient to arouse the greatest apprehensions—the alliances formed by unscrupulous men who claim to be in our own party with prominent members of the Democracy, the fight made by the Senators of our own State to prevent the recognition of a colored presiding officer, though put in his position by the will of the people, all tend to prove the frittering away of our strength, and should guide our future endeavors if we would but heed the lessons of the past and listen to the suggestions of the future.

The lessons of the past are these: always defeated measures where there is divided counsel; forever political failure with insecure and incompetent leadership; nothing but disaster when our principles are diluted to meet the demands of our opponents and in nothing is this more fully shown than in the politicsly necessity which compels a minority led by Mr. Carter to repudiate the voice and the will of the people in the selection of able men from the opposite party to combine their talents, their money and their influence for Republican defeat.

Longer and more rapid strides have been made toward despotism by the employees of General Grant within the compass of less than a year than were ever before made by all the Presidents combined. If such outrageous illegalities, such unconstitutional usurpations may be perpetrated in Louisiana with impunity, then New England may prepare itself for as vilé a submission to the yoke, or as noble a resistance to Tyranny as that of the Revolutionary days.

GRANT'S NAME.

The *National Republican* desires to know why Lt. Gov. Pinchback does not haul down the name of Gen. Grant from its masthead of the *Louisianian*. We make this answer: Gen. Grant's past conduct towards the race to which Lt. Gov. Pinchback belongs has been so seemingly fair and impartial that Mr. Pinchback was loth to believe that the President would sanction the acts of the Customhouse officials in their high-handed usurpations. As a proof of this Lt. Gov. Pinchback introduced, advocated and had passed a resolution endorsing General Grant's Administration in the late Colored Convention of the Southern States, held at Columbia South S. C. He has always cherished the hope that sooner or later and rather sooner than later Gen. Grant would remove from office in this city the men who have disgraced the name of Republican and outraged all party decency.

He has thought that Gen. Grant would surely find out the characters of the men who drag his name through the mire of their groveling ambition and resort to all the arts of the lowest demagogues to deceive the President's constitutional advisers. Could the President be here but for a day or so and bath himself in the current of a pubblic opinion which repudiates Packard, Lowell and Carter he would be cleansed of his infatuation and cured of his weakness for men who have done him more harm by their revolutionary acts than all his opponents could do till doomsday. They resort to such low tricks as reporting a man dead who became the accidental victim of a new year's spree for the purpose of making capital against Mr. Pinchback when it was known that the man was well enough to be on the streets if he desired to be.

The testimony of all concerned proves that the Lieutenant Governor had as little to do with that unfortunate accident as General Grant himself, yet his officials here do not scruple to make the most dishonorable attempts to injure men in their own party, with no other view than to take their places.

Notwithstanding these last outrages of the Customhouse clique and the tardiness of General Grant in protecting our natural State rights, we retain his name at our masthead till we get a final answer.

☞The colored Representatives who go with Carter will soon find out his policy. He laughs secretly at them with his Democratic friends, and over his glass of wine tips the wink to his allies as to what he will do with them when he gets a chance. Shall we tell them? He will unseat every colored member and put Democrats in their places. The programme is already drawn up and the names selected. This is what the Democrats exult in. Carter says, "this is a white man's government," and so he acts.

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MARRIED.

On January 4th, 1872 in the city Carrollton, Parish of Jefferson , in the First Colored Baptist urch, by the Rev. Geo. Step--Rev. Thos. Peterson, to Mrs. Kelly, both of Carrollton La.

Carrollton La., January 6, 1872.

On the eve of Jan. 4, I repaired ne of the invited guests to the . Thos. Peterson's church in Carllton to witness the marriage cerony of the Rev. Thos. Peterson, Mrs. E. Kelly. After waiting me time the bride and bridegroom me, very finely attired and with eir numerous attendants. Likeshortly after came the Rev. orge Steptoe, who performed the rriage ceremony in the presence a large and crowded congrega, so much so that the church was d to overflowing.

r. A. F. Munroe, was very acin arranging the preliminaries the occasion. There was refreshts in abundance at the church the large assembly.

Immediately after the ceremony bride and bridegroom repaired the residence of the Rev. Peter, in a carriarge, attended by a rge number of Ministers and invid guests'. Everything was done in good order and fine style; so at the whole exercise was long to e remembered.

Everything passed off "gaily as he marriage bell." May peace, *prosperity and* happiness attend the *uple through* this vale of sorrow, the sincere wish of your many *ny friends.*

AN INVITED GUEST.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

SECOND SESSION OF THE *econd General Assembly* OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Second Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER, Tuesday, January 2, 1872.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournsent—Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, tenant Governor and President of Senate, and Messrs. Barber, Butt, Campbell, Gallup, Harris, Hunsa, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, d, Ragan, Swords, Twitchell, ney—15.

The President announced that there was no quorum present.

Mr. McMillen offered the following solutions:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at-Arms d his assistants be and they are hereby instructed and ordered to arrest all nators who were absent when the ll was called this morning, and hold em in custody until the next meeting the Senate, should the Senate not in session at the time the arrest is de, and compel the attendance of ch as may be thus arrested at the xt session of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at-Arms be empowered, with the approval of the President of the Senate, to appoint so many sergeants-at-arms and employ such force as may be necessary to accomplish this object. Which was adopted.

Mr. Hunsaker moved that the Senate take a recess untill four o'clock P.M. Adopted.

The time of the recess having expired the Senate was called to order by the President, and on a call of the roll the following Senators answered to their names:

Messrs. Barber, Butler, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Jenks, Lynch, Noland, Ragan, Swords, Twitchell—11.

The President announced that there was no quorum present.

Mr. Hunsaker moved that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M. Adopted.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M.

CHAS. H. MERRITT, Secretary of the Senate.

—Whose son are you, my little boy? "I aint nobody's son, I am Mr. Thompson,s nephew, sir.

—The barber who dressed the head of a barrel, has been engaged to curl the locks of a canal.

—It is an admitted fact that one swallow does not make a summer, but any cat can make a spring.

—The saying "that there is nothing like leather," is justified by the fact that it is our sole reliance.

—A man in New York, goes about with his arm supported in a sling, because he is too lazy to swing it.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE House of Representatives, OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE *econd General Assembly* OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Second Day's Proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTIVES, Tuesday, January 2, 1872.

The House met pursuant to adadjournment.

Speaker Carter in the chair.

The roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Carter, Abel, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrett, Barrow, Bentley, Bickham, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Brown, Bryan, Burch, Butler, Carr, Cachere, Crawford, Darby, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Durio, Ellis, Faulkner, Floyd, Gaddis, Gardner, Gartskamp, William Harper, Hempstead, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Kinsella, LaSaliniere, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, McFarland, Meadows, Moncure, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Ong, Oplatek, Otto, Overton, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Schumacher, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Ullman, Verrett, Washington (Assumption), Washington (Concordia), Waters, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Wands, Wheyland, Yorke, Young.—93.

Quorum present.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Satchell

On motion of Mr. Carr, of DeSoto. the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Burch, of East Baton Rouge moved that the journal be corrected, as the motion relative to the adjournment of the House was allowed, and not carried.

Mr. Carr, of DeSoto, moved that the journal as printed be approved, and called for the previous question.

Messrs. Dewees, of DeSoto, and Yorke, of Carroll, called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the journal, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Abel, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brswster, Carr, Darinsburg, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Floyd, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Verrett, Washington (Assumption), Washington, (Concordia), Waters, Wheyland, Young—45.

Nays—Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bickham, Brown, Bryan, Burch, Butler, Chachere, Crawford, Darby, Davidson, Floyd, Gardner, Garstkamp, William Harper, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Matthews, Meadows, Moncure, Nelson, Otto, Overton, Sartain, Schumacher, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Ullman, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Wands, Yorke—49.

Lost.

Mr. H. Lott, of Rapides, offered the following resolution, which was read:

Resolved, That we, the members of the House of Representatives, have unabated confidence in the efficiency and integrity of Hon. G. W. Carter, Speaker of this House, and do hereby pledge to him our hearty support during the continuance of the present General Assembly.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, raised the point of order that under the rule the resolution must lie over one day.

[Continued on fourth page.]

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1 prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of	30,000 is		30,000
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1 prize of	7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
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50 prizes of	500	are	$25,000
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NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

[Continued from third page.]

The Speaker decided that as the House had not adopted any rules to govern the present session, the point of order was not well taken.

Mr. Garstkamp appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, requested Mr. Garstkamp to withdraw his appeal, which was agreed to.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, moved the rules governing the last session be observed, which was carried.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved an adjournment, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Barrett, of Orleans, and Garstkamp, of Jefferson, with the following result:

Yeas—Abel, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Carr, Darinsburg, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Floyd, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Verrett, Washington, (Concordia,) Waters, Weyland, Young—44.

Nays—Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bickham, Brown, Bryan, Burch, Butler, Chachere, Crawford, Darby, Davidson, Durio, Ellis, Gaddis, William Harper, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B Lott, Lynch, Matthews, Meadows, Moncure, Nelson, Otto, Overton, Pond, Sartain, Schumacher, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Ullman, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Wands, Yorke—50.

Lost.

The question recurring upon the resolution before the House, Mr. H. Lott, of Rapides, moved that it lie over.

Mr. Burch, of East Baton Rouge, raised the point of order that as the House at its last session had adopted a resolution designating Tuesdays and Saturdays as the days on which resolution could be introduced, and as the House had just adopted the rules governing the last session, and this resolution being a part and parcel of the said rules, and this being one of the days designated, it did not require a suspension of the rules to adopt the resolution.

The Speaker decided the point of order well taken.

Mr. H. Lott, of Rapides, moved the adoption of the resolution, and called for the previous question, upon which Messrs. Barrett, of Orleans, and Morris, of Ascension, called for the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bickham, Brown, Bryan, Burch, Butler, Chachere, Darby, Davidson, Durio, Ellis, Gaddis, William Harper, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Matthews, Meadows, Moncure, Nelson, Otto, Overton, Pond, Sartain, Schumacher, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Ullman, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Wands, Yorke—50.

Nays—Abel, Barrett, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Carr, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Floyd, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Verrett, Washington (Assumption), Washington (Concordia), Waters, Weyland, Young—44.

Lost.

The main question was ordered.

Upon the adoption of the resolution the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, and Davidson, of Livingston, with the following result:

Yeas—Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bickham, Brown, Bryan, Burch, Butler, Chachere, Darby, Durio, Ellis, Gaddis, Wm. Harper, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Mathews, Meadows, Moncure, Nelson, Otto, Overton, Sartain, Schumacher, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureaud, Ullman, E. Williams, Wilson, Wilson, Worrall, Wands, Yorke—49.

Nays—Abel, Barret, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Carr, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Floyd, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Pond, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Verrett, Washington, (Concordia), Waters, Wheyland, Young—45.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, declined voting, and requested permission of the House to give his reasons for so doing, which the House refused to grant.

Mr. Brewster still declining to vote, the Clerk was ordered to proceed with the calling of the roll.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. H. Lott, of Rapides, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved an adjournment, upon which the yeas and nays were demanded by Messrs. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, and Yorke, of Carroll, with the following result:

Yeas—Abel, Barrett, Barrow, Belot, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Carr, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Faulkner, Floyd, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Kinsella, LaSaliniere, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Verrett, Washington (Assumption), Washington (Concordia), Waters, Weyland, Young—43.

Nays—Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Bickham, Brewster, Brown, Bryan, Burch, Butler, Chachere, Crawford, Darby, Durio, Ellis, Gaddis, William Harper, Huston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Kenner, Killen, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Matthews, Meadows, Moncure, Nelson, Otto, Overton, Pond, Sartain, Schumacher, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tounoir, Tureaud, Ullman, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Wands, Yorke—44.

Lost.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Senate, to inform the Governor that the General Assembly was in order to proceed with the transaction of business.

Carried.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, Burch, of East Baton Rouge, and Thompson, of St. Tammany, upon said committee.

The Clerk was ordered to proceed to the Senate and inform that body that the House was organized.

The Clerk returned with the information that the Senate had adjourned, there not having been a quorum of its members present.

Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, chairman of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, submitted a report.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, raised the following point of order: That as the hour for committees to report had passed, it required a suspension of the rules to enable the Committee on Elections and Qualifications to submit a report.

The Chair decided that as the Committee on Elections and Qualifications were a privileged committee, it had the right to report at any time, from which decision Mr. Carr appealed, and being seconded by Mr. Barrett, of Orleans, demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas—Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bickham, Brown, Bryan, Burch, Butler, Chachere, Darby, Durio, Ellis, Gaddis, William Harper, Houston, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Killen, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Mathews, Meadows, Moncure, Nelson, Otto, Overton, Schumacher, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Ullmon, E. Williams, Wilson, Wands, Yorke—44.

Nays—Abel, Barrett, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Brewster, Carr, Crawford, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Dewees, Floyd, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Lynch, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, McCarty, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Verrett, Washington, (Assumption,) Washington, (Concordia,) Waters, Worrall, Wheyland, Young—46.

The Chair was not sustained, and the report was withdrawn.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved an adjournment, and, being seconded by Mr. Barrett, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays with the following result:

Yeas—Abel, Barrow, Bentley, Blunt, Bowen, Carr, Darinsburg, Davidson, Davis, Demas, Faulkner, Floyd, Gardner, Garstkamp, P. Harper, Hempstead, Kinsella, La Saliniere, Mahoney, Marie, Marvin, McCarthy, McFarland, Moore, Morphy, Murray, Ong, Oplatek, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Smith, Souer, Stamps, Verrett, Washington (Assumption), Washington (Concordia), Waters, Wheyland, Young—41.

Nays—Adolphe, Antoine, Baker, Barker, Barrow, Bickham, Brewster, Bryan, Butler, Chachere, Crawford, Darby, Durio, Ellis, Pontelieu, Gaddis, William Harper, Hyams, Johnson, Kearson, Killen, Laurent, Llambias, H. Lott, J. B. Lott, Lynch, Matthews, Meadows, Moncure, Nelson, Otto, Overton, Pond, Sartain, Schumacher, Stanton, Stevens, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tureaud, Ullman, E. Williams, H. Williams, Wilson, Worrall, Wands, Yorke—48.

Lost.

The Chair informed the House that he had appointed the Revs. Burch and Satchell as Chaplains of the House for the [illegible].

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

[illegible]

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BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

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Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

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Intended for People Now on Earth,

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workingmen, Tradesmen, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

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For freight or passage, apply on board or to

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THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A WALTHAM WATCH BEATS

4 times a second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
202,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH, THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

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will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

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ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS. THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

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